

St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

Self-Study

and

Population Characteristics Of The Surrounding Area

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Prepared By

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Greater Philadelphia Council Of Churches

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Introduction

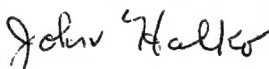
This study was initiated in February 1963. I met with a Committee of nine (9) members called by the Rector's Warden, Mr. George Arold, Jr. The consensus of the Committee was that: The church had a potential field greater than ever in its history; that, St. John The Baptist, Episcopal Church was more needed than ever; that, there were enduring sentimental ties with former members; that, the church did render and could render meaningful service to the community; that, urban renewal plans seemed to promise real benefits for the church in the future; that, the problems the church had to meet were the Roman Catholic and Negro growths in the parish; that, financial aid, for repairs and the maintenance of an Episcopal ministry would be justified by returns in the effectiveness of the church.

It was the hope of the Committee and of the Diocese that sound counsel and guidance might be provided for future action. Both asked: What changes are under way in the church's parish? What effect will the proposed urban renewal program have on future prospects for the church? A separate study, Population Characteristics Of The Surrounding Area provides a detailed analysis of its population and housing characteristics, of its educational, occupational and economic conditions. This study provides some of the answers to the questions asked, in depth.

The statistical church data for this study was researched by the Rector's Warden, Mr. George Arold, Jr., and Mrs. Marian Fowler.

This report is made hopefully. We trust it has been with God's leading.

Respectfully submitted,


John Halko, Director

Department of Research and Planning.

St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

Church Membership- Graph I Table I

Church membership dropped 1930-1963 from 279 communicants to 43. The peak (308) was reported in 1935; the low (43) in 1963. The erratic ups and downs pictured on Graph I, 1940-1963 reveal repeated efforts to revitalize church membership without success. The decline has been steady since 1957.

Church Attendance- Graph II Table I

Total Attendance

The average attendance for both services 1950-1963 declined from 47 to 29. The peak (54) was reported in 1953; the low (29) in 1963.

Attendance declined more gradually than membership.

8 A.M. Service

The average annual attendance at the 8 A.M. service 1950-1960 declined from 11 to 7. The peak (15) was reported in 1957, the low (7) in 1963.

The 8 A.M. service was discontinued in 1960.

10:45 A.M. Service

The average annual attendance at the 10:45 A.M. service 1950-1963 declined from 36 to 29. The peak (43) was reported in 1953, the low (21) was reported in 1958.

Total attendance at the 10:45 A.M. service did not pick up after the 8 A.M. service was discontinued in 1960.

Confirmed- Graph IIIa

A confirmed membership of 195 was reported in 1939, of 147 in 1962. The peak (208) was reported in 1944, the low 124 in 1950.

Confirmed membership generally declined 1939-1950. 1950-1962 it increased, reaching a peak (175) in 1956 after which it levelled off to 147.

Baptized- Graph IIIb

The baptized membership ranged from 239 in 1939 to 180 in 1962. The peak (255) was reported in 1943, the low (155) in 1951. Between 1950-1962 baptized membership increased from 156 to 180, with a peak of 231 in 1956, after which it levelled off.

1950-1962 the baptized and confirmed graphs showed approximately parallel increases, peaks, and levelling off curves, but communicant membership and average attendance fell off.

Church School Enrollment- Graph IIIc

Church School enrollment 1939-1962 declined from 69 to 22. The peak (73) was reported 1947 and 1948, the low (22) in 1962. 1939-1955 the enrollment remained approximately static, after which it dwindled away rapidly.

Average attendance records were not kept. It may be assumed that attendance statistics are smaller than enrollments.

Age Pyramid- Church Membership- Graph IV Table II

The age pyramid records 39 members, 11 of whom are male, 28 female. 7 male

St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

Age Pyramid- Church Membership- Graph IV continued

members, 25 females are over 20 years of age. 15 of the 39 members are 65 years old and over, of whom 14 are females. 19 members are between 20-64 years of age.

Age Pyramid- Sub-section I-1, Germantown- Graph V Table II

District I, Germantown-Chestnut Hill, is a planning district adopted by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, designed to expedite planning for the city.

Sub-section I-1 is one of 5 sections into which District I was sub-divided. It constitutes the immediate geographical parish of St. John The Baptist Church.

Comparison of Graph IV with Graph V show close parallels and divergences percentagewise for the age classes in the church and in the parish, for the age classes 20 years and above. Both graphs show a preponderance for females. The church graph has far more females over 64 years of age than the parish.

In the parish, males and females are represented in each age bracket. In the church, males 45-54 and females 55-64 years of age are missing. The age-sex imbalance is larger in the church membership than in the parish.

Total Budget- Graph VI

The Total Budget of the church 1930-1962 ranged from \$4643 to \$5262. The peak (\$5191) was reported in 1950, the low (\$3300) in 1939.

Diocesan aid has made survival possible.

Membership Distribution By Quadrants, Distance, Direction- Graph VII Table III

The 39 members are reported for this graph.

Direction From The Church

51.3%	(20)	live	Northeast	of the church
10.2%	(4)	"	Northwest	" " "
15.4%	(6)	"	Southeast	" " "
23.1%	(9)	"	Southwest	" " "
61.5%	(24)	lived	North	of the church
38.5%	(15)	"	South	" " "
68.7%	(26)	"	East	" " "
33.3%	(13)	"	West	" " "

Distance From The Church

64.1%	(25)	lived within	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	radius of the church
10.3%	(4)	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mile " " " "
25.6%	(10)	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	or more miles from the church

29 of the 39 members (74.4%) live within a 1 mile radius of the church.

St. John The Baptist Church, Episcopal- Germantown

Summary

The membership of the church decreased over a span of 33 years from 279 to 43. Several special efforts temporarily slowed or delayed the decline, but none stopped it.

Two population movements affected the growth and sped the decline of the church.

The first population movement to affect the church was the Roman Catholic immigration. St. Francis Of Assissi Roman Catholic Church was established in 1899 at Greene & West Logan Street. St. Catherine Of Sienna, located at 436 West Penn Street, followed in 1910. These churches followed their members and they also gave impetus to the increase in the Roman Catholic population in their parishes.

The second population movement followed the Roman Catholic influx. It was a very rapid Negro influx. The Negro population was 6392 in 1940, 7188 in 1950, and 14,727 in 1960. It is still increasing.

Although Negroes are predominantly Protestant, they were not accepted as prospective members. Therefore, Negro churches were established. Racial, cultural and economic prejudices prevailed, yet the Diocese of Pennsylvania seeks to serve all without discrimination.

The reluctance of the church to minister to these newcomers of another race is a third force in the local drama. Possibly fear of a Negro church eventually added to this reluctance.

The parish has a decreasing white population. It is unable to replace members who move away, who die. It is ministering to a remnant, not to the community. Even if an effort were made to orient the ministry of the church to the community, it is doubtful if it could be revived. Yet, there are obviously considerable strong sentimental ties to the church. This is testified to by the numerous baptisms reported in past years. One ventures to deduce that such parents recollect earlier happy days when the church thrived, when young people found warm fellowship and spiritual nourishment there. Perhaps they recall nostalgically, that their parents and friends worshipped there, and they recall happy events such as weddings, christenings. Funerals of beloved ones now gone also tie them to the church sentimentally.

The Church School is small, yet, the parish has many children, young people, young married couples, and adults surrounding the church. Because it is selective in its outreach, it has condemned itself to serve an ever decreasing potential.

The self-study statistics show practically no children, no youth in the church or the Church School. The adult membership is small, and top-heavy in the upper age brackets. Furthermore, three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) (29) of the membership live within a radius of 1 mile, the other one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) (10) lives 3 miles or more away. Local membership prospects are dim. Distant membership prospects are equally dim.

Hope had been expressed that the Urban Renewal Program proposed for Germantown would benefit the church. An analysis of the plans point to substantial improvements in the center of Germantown, to better traffic patterns through and around Germantown, to some residential up-grading, and to the restoration of historic homes and sites. All of these improvements will benefit Germantown as a whole, and in some places helpfully locally. None of these are of such character as to specifically benefit St. John's Church. A copy of "The Study Of Central Germantown" prepared by Henry J. Magaziner & Wright Andrade Arment and Gane Associated Architects is attached to the official copy.

St. John The Baptist Church, Episcopal- Germantown

Summary- continued

St. John The Baptist Church faces choices:

- 1 It may carry on to the bitter end.
- 2 It may completely re-orient its present course and seek to establish a community oriented ministry.
- 3 It may commit its resources to continue its ministry elsewhere.

St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

Table I Church Membership- Average Attendance

Year	Church Member- ship	Average Attendance Sunday Services			Total
		8 A.M.	10:45 A.M.	8 P.M.	
1930	279	8	47	-	49
1935	308	10	60	20	90
1940	197	17	41	28	86
1945	158	13	35	11	59
1950	124	11	36	-	47
1951	125	12	34	-	46
1952	128	12	41	-	53
1953	91	11	43	-	54
1954	96	10	42	-	53
1955	83	11	33	-	44
1956	98	13	31	-	44
1957	117	15	28	-	43
1958	118	12	25	-	37
1959	96	10	21	-	31
1960	74	9	23	-	32
1961	59	7	30	-	37
1962	49	-	31	-	31
1963	43	-	29	-	29

Table II Communicant Church Membership, By Age And Sex

Age Class	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %	Philadelphia Area I-1	
							Church Parish	
							Male %	Female %
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.4
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5
10-14	1	2	3	2.6	5.1	7.7	3.2	3.1
15-19	2	1	3	5.1	2.6	7.7	2.6	2.8
20-24	1	3	4	2.6	7.7	10.2	2.8	3.4
25-34	2	3	5	5.1	7.7	12.8	6.4	6.2
35-44	2	2	4	5.1	7.7	10.2	5.7	6.9
45-54	-	3	3	-	7.7	7.7	5.3	7.2
55-64	2	-	2	5.1	-	5.1	5.2	7.3
65+	1	14	15	2.6	35.9	38.5	5.4	10.4
Total	11	28	39	28.2	71.8	100.0	44.5	55.2
Percent	28.2	71.8	100.0					

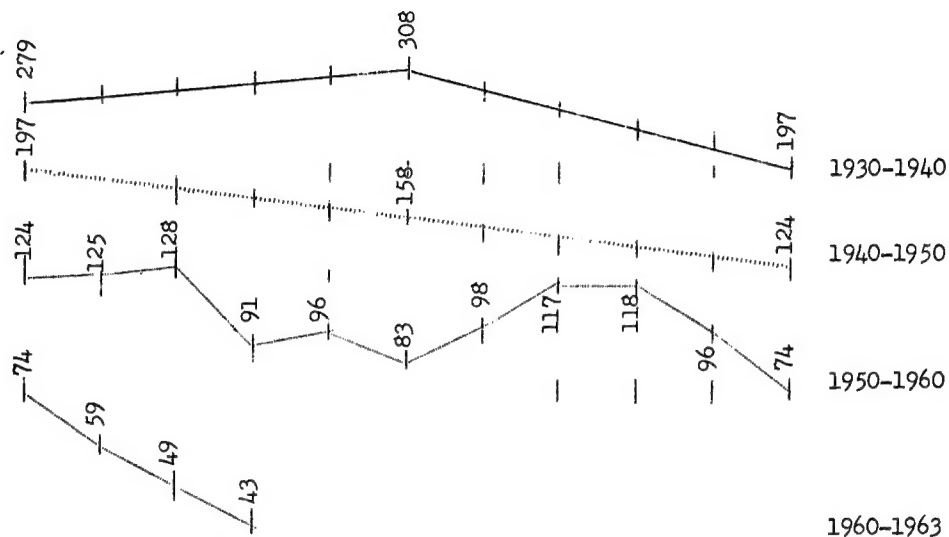
Table III Distribution Of Church Membership
By Quadrants, By Segments, By Direction, With Percentages

Distance	N.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	Total	Percent
0- $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	12	-	5	8	25	64.1
$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 Mile	-	2	1	1	4	10.3
1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ + Miles	8	2	-	-	10	25.6
Totals	20	4	6	9	39	-
Percent	51.3	10.2	15.4	23.1	-	100.0

St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

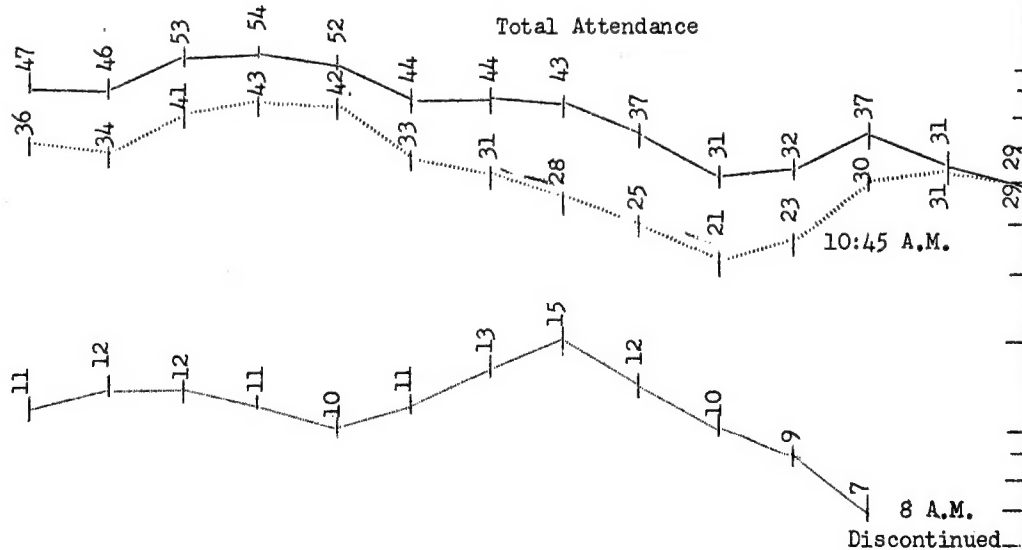
Graph I

Church Membership



Graph II

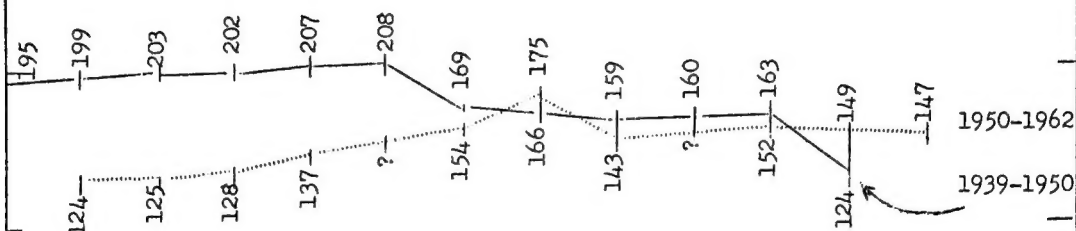
Church Attendance 1950-1963



St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

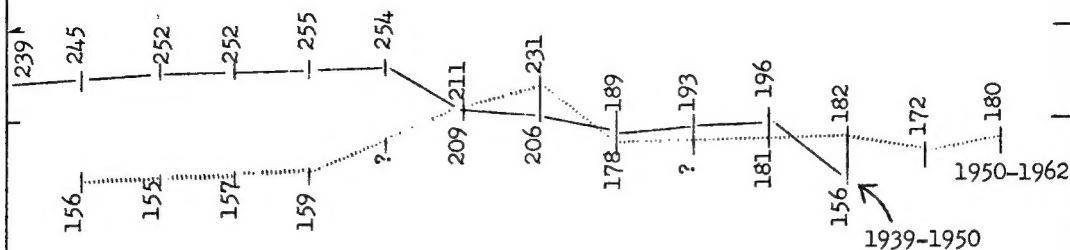
Graph IIIa

Confirmed



Graph IIIb

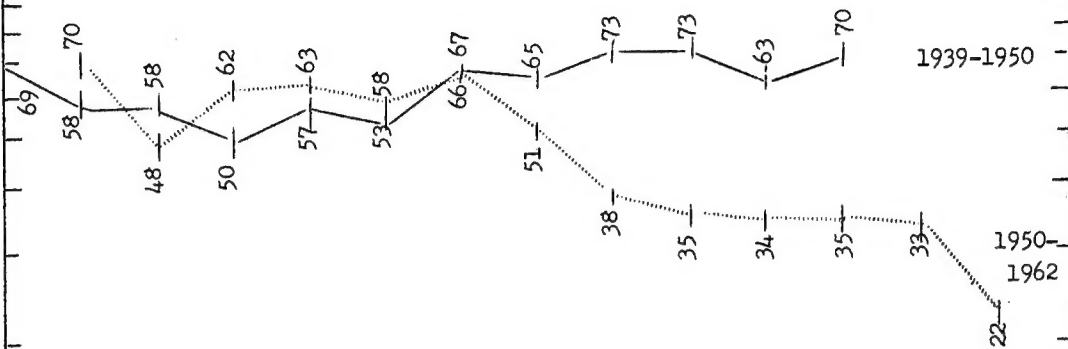
Baptized



St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

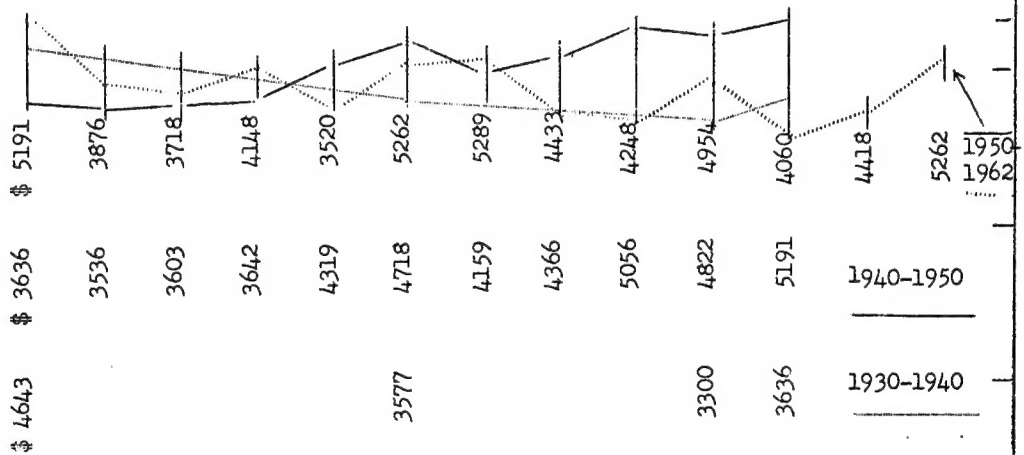
Graph IIIc

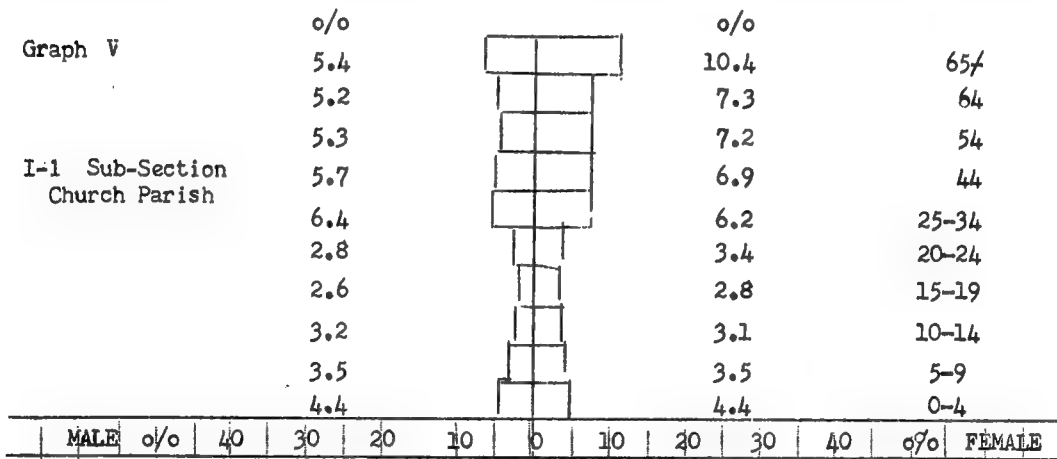
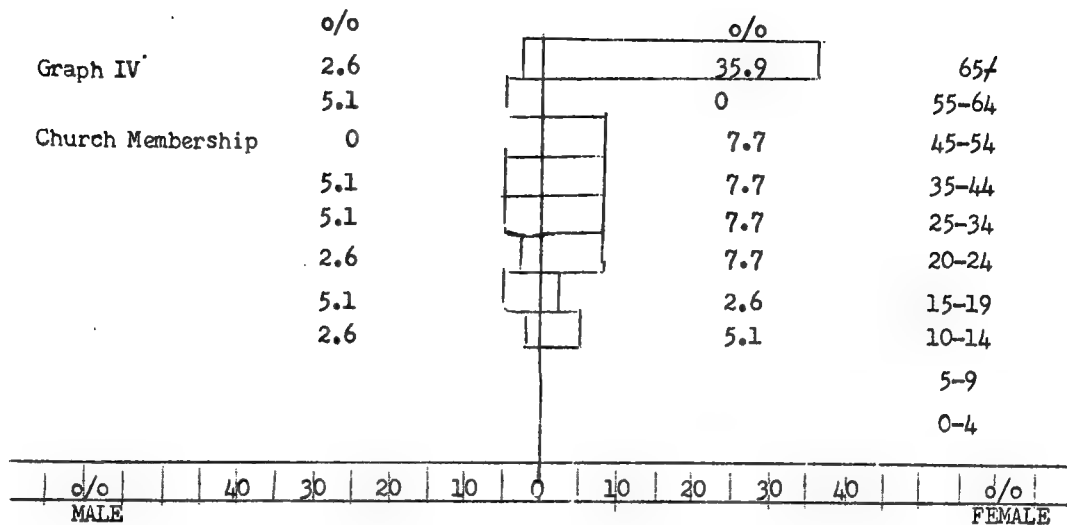
Church School Enrollment 1939-1962



Graph VI

Total Budget





St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

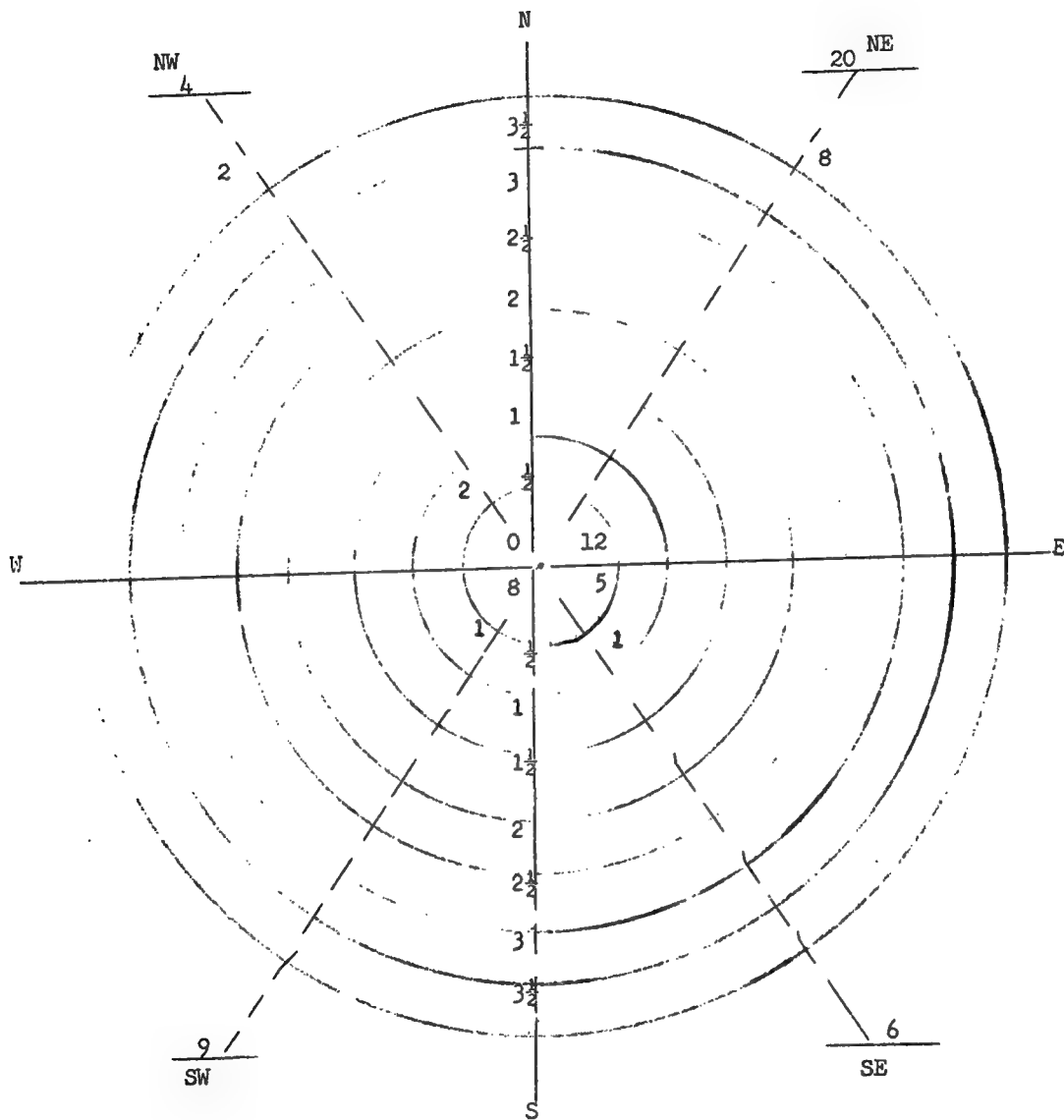
St. John The Baptist, Episcopal- Germantown

Membership Distribution By Quadrants, Segments and Direction

Graph VII

Church X

Church School _____



Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Sub-Section I-1

Sub-Section I-1 is one of the 5 sections into which the Philadelphia City Planning Commission sub-divided Section I for convenience for Comprehensive Planning purposes. These 11 Census Tracts composed the section in 1960: 22L, 22-O, 22P, 59A, 59B, 59C, 59D, 59E, 59F, 59G, 21A.

Population Trends

Sub-Section I-1 lost population between 1950-1960. It dropped from 56,306 to 51,613. The loss amounted to 4693, to 8.3%.

Graph I- Race

The white population dropped from 49,068 to 36,599. The loss was 12,469, or 25.4% in the decade.

The Negro population, in contrast, increased from 7,188 to 14,727 in the same period. The increase was 7,539, or 104.9%.

The white population, which had constituted 87.1% in 1950 constituted 70.9% in 1960.

The Negro population, which had constituted 12.8% in 1950 constituted 28.5% in 1960.

Graph II- Foreign Stock

The foreign stock numbered 13,741 persons and constituted 26.6% of the total population of Sub-Section I-1. A little more than 1 person out of 4 was of foreign stock.

Graph III- Foreign Born And Native Of Foreign Or Mixed Parentage

Of the 13,741 persons of foreign stock, 4319, or 31.4% were born abroad and 9422 were native born with either one or both parents of foreign origin. The latter constituted 68.6% of the total foreign stock.

Graph IV- Country Of Origin And Denominational Potentials

Ranked in descending order are these countries of origin of the 13,741 persons of foreign stock:

Country		%	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Jew
1	Italy	19.6	-	1	-	-
2	United Kingdom	17.0	1	-	-	-
3	Ireland	16.4	-	1	-	-
4	Germany	12.2	1	2	-	3
5	U.S.S.R.	8.8	-	-	1	2
6	Poland	5.3	-	1	-	-
7	Austria	2.9	-	1	-	2
8	Canada	2.3	1	2	-	-
9	Hungary	1.5	2	1	-	3
10	Czechoslovakia	1.3	1	2	-	-
11	Sweden	.7	1	-	-	-
12	Norway	.3	1	-	-	-

The numerals 1-2-3 in the faith columns indicate their relative potentials for each faith. Protestant and Roman Catholic potentials appear balanced, followed

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graph IV- continued

respectively by Orthodox and Jews. 3rd and 4th generations of foreign descent cannot be estimated nor is there any helpful source of information for that purpose in private or public data, yet their presence definitely affects local denominational distribution.

Graph V- Household Relationship

50,399 of the 51,613 persons in Sub-Section I-1 resided in households. 1214 were housed in group quarters.

18,357 persons headed households. They constituted 35.6% of the population. 12,927 persons were heads of primary families, with husbands, wives, children. They constituted 25.0% of the population.

There were 5430 primary individuals, persons unrelated to the households in which they lived. They constituted 10.5% of the population.

There were 10,218 wives of heads of households. They constituted 19.8% of the population.

There were 11,710 children of the heads of households under 18 years of age living at home. They constituted 22.7% of the population.

8,472 persons, or 16.4% were related to the heads of households.

1,642, or 3.2% were unrelated to the heads.

523, or 1.0% were inmates of institutions, such as Homes For The Aged.

The population per household averaged 2.63 persons.

Graph VI- Married Couples

There were 10,653 married couples living in the area in 1960.

10,245, or 96.2% maintained their own households.

2,854, or 26.8% had children of their own under 6 years of age.

4,915, or 46.1% had children of their own under 18 years of age, living at home. Married children under 18 were not included.

4,777, or 44.8% of the husbands were under 45 years of age, they had

3,516 children, or 33.0% of their own under 18 years of age.

In addition to the married couples and their children, there lived in the area 7,441 persons- 14.4% who were non-relatives, and lived only as lodgers in the area.

Graph VII- School Enrollment

Sub-Section I-1 had reported 34,109 persons in residence 5-34 years of age enrolled in schools ranging from Kindergartens to Graduate Schools.

302, or 3.2% were enrolled in Kindergartens, of 219, or 2.3% were in Public Kindergartens.

5,781, or 60.7% were enrolled in Elementary Schools, of whom 3,324 or 34.9% were in Public Schools.

2,428, or 25.5% were enrolled in High Schools, of whom 1,312, or 13.8% were enrolled in Public High Schools.

1,011, or 10.6% were enrolled in Colleges.

51%, ranging from the Kindergarten through High School, were enrolled in Public Schools. 38.4% were enrolled in Private and Parochial Schools.

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graph VIII- Years Of School Completed

The years of school completed for persons 25 years old or over was reported for 34,109 persons.

551 or 1.6%	completed no school years
1,287 or 3.8%	" 1-4 years Elementary School
4,116 or 12.1%	" 5-7 " " "
5,926 or 17.4%	" 8 " " "
7,108 or 20.8%	" 1-3 " High School
7,873 or 23.1%	" 4 " " "
3,286 or 9.6%	" 1-3 " College
3,962 or 11.6%	" 4 " " "

The median completed was 11.2 school years.

Graph IX- Residence In 1955 Of Persons 5 Years Old Or Over In 1960

47,032 persons 5 years old and over in 1960. Of this number:
26,616 or 56.6% lived in the same house in 1960 as in 1955.
18,868 or 40.1% " " a different house in the USA.
14,881 or 31.6% " " Philadelphia, the central city of the SMSA.
1,276 or 2.7% " elsewhere in the Philadelphia SMSA than Philadelphia.
2,771 or 5.8% " outside the Philadelphia SMSA
698 or 1.5% " abroad.
850 or 1.8% had moved but did not report whence.

The annual mobility averaged 8%.

Graph X- Family Income In 1959

The Census included the 1959 income for persons 14 years old or over. The sample base was 25%.

The median income for a family was \$6839. The median was \$5059 for families and unrelated individuals.

In Graph X thirteen classes of incomes are noted. Per 1000 families, approximately:

30	received under \$1,000 annually.
45	" \$1,000-\$1,999 "
64	" \$2,000-\$2,999 "
100	" \$3,000-\$3,999 "
115	" \$4,000-\$4,999 "
132	" \$5,000-\$5,999 "
116	" \$6,000-\$6,999 "
92	" \$7,000-\$7,999 "
72	" \$8,000-\$8,999 "
61	" \$9,000-\$9,999 "
118	" \$10,000-\$14,999 "
36	" \$15,000-\$24,999 "
17	" \$25,000 and over "

23.9% almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the families received incomes of less than \$4,000. For a family of 4 these incomes amount to less than the United States Bureau Of Labor Statistics has proposed as the minimum required for the minimal levels of health, housing, food and education in our present society.

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graph XI- Sex Ratio

Females exceed males 553 to 447, by 106 per 1000! In every age class above 35-39 years there are more females than males (Graph XIII). The excess females is in the older female classes.

Graphs XIIa and XIIb- Marital Status

There were 40,664 persons 14 years of age and over in Sub-Section I-1. Of these 43.2% were male, 56.7% female.

Per 1000 persons there were:

17,588 males	23,076 females	total	
4,759- 11.7%	males	6,142- 15.1%	females single
11,492- 28.3%	"	11,926- 29.3%	" married
498- 1.2%	"	827- 2.0%	" separated
955- 2.3%	"	4,242- 10.4%	" widowed
382- .9%	"	766- 1.9%	" divorced

There were more females than males in every category.

There were 10,220 non-whites 14 years of age and over, or 25% of the total. The non-white marital status per 1000 persons was:

4,650- 45.5%	males	5,570- 54.6%	females	total
1,226- 12.0%	"	1,223- 12.0%	"	single
3,158- 30.8%	"	3,468- 33.9%	"	married
232- 2.2%	"	462- 4.5%	"	separated
189- 1.9%	"	714- 6.9%	"	widowed
77- .7%	"	165- 1.6%	"	divorced

Graph XIII- Age-Sex Distribution

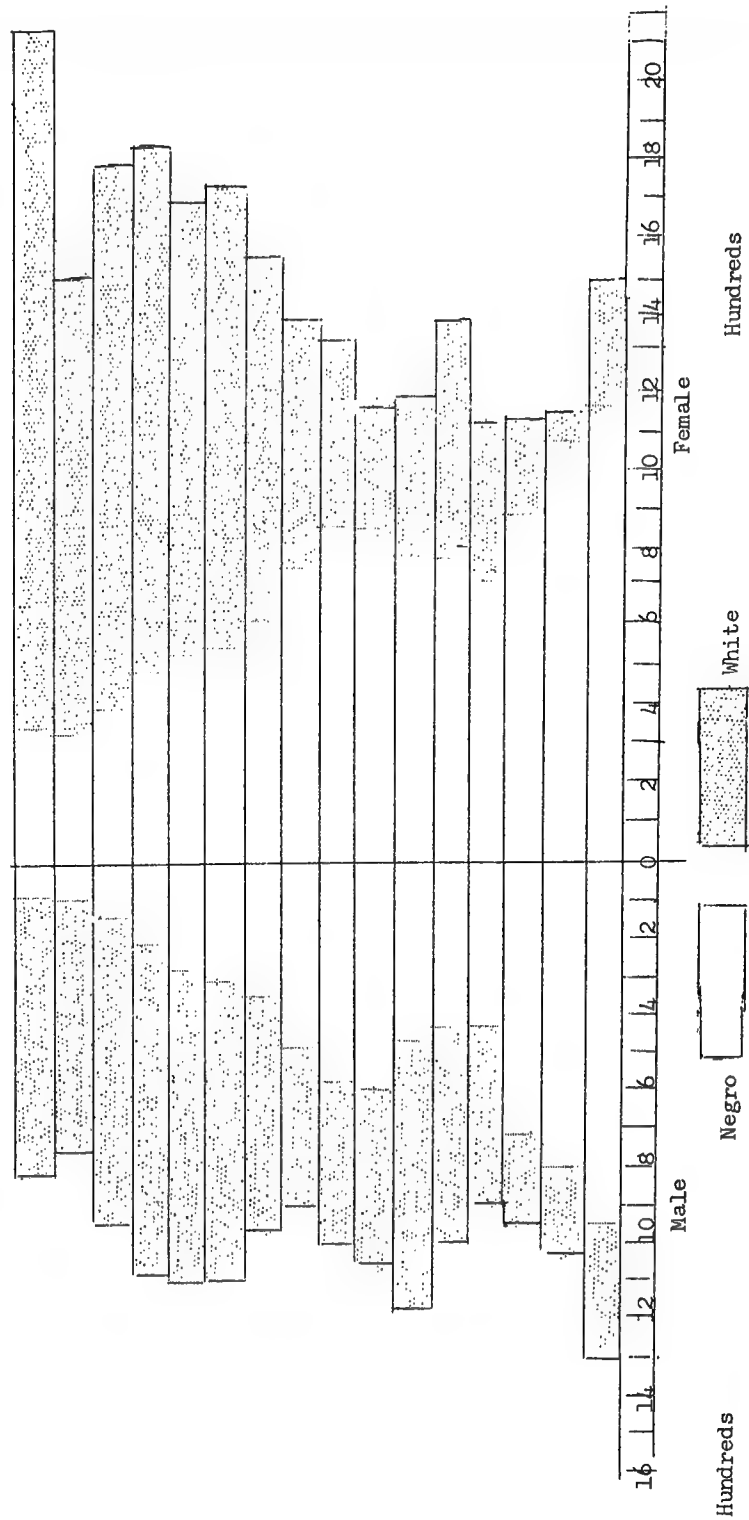
The Graph reveals a female preponderance in each age category 35 years of age and above, and one younger class 20-24 years. The others are smaller or equal. Sub-Section I-1 is primarily an adult parish. There are youth and children in fair numbers. The infant class 0-4 is the largest of all classes. The Elementary School classes (5-14) and the High School class (15-19) are equal in size to the adult classes generally, but not larger.

The special Graph which follows compares White and Negro age and sex distribution.

The Negro pyramid is wide at the base and narrow at the top- a "normal" pyramid for a normal family community.

The white pyramid reflects clearly the ageing adult character of the white population, and the predominance of the females. The male white side slightly tapers from bottom to top; the female white side grows larger from bottom to top.

Supplementary To Graph XIII - I-1



Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graphs XIV-XV- Employment Status

The employment status 40,640 persons 14 years old and over was reported.

Per 1000 persons, approximately:

431 were males, 569 females in the labor force.

341 males, 253 females were in the civilian labor force.

320 " , 241 " " employed.

89 " , 316 " " not in the labor force. (These were persons doing incidental unpaid family work of less than 15 hours per week.)

20 " , 11 " " unemployed.

101 married women with a husband present were in the labor force, 18 of whom had children under 6 years of age.

Graphs XVI-XVII- Occupations

Of the 40,640 persons 14 years old and over in the labor force, 22,829 were employed. Of the employed persons, 57% were male, 43% were female. Per 1000 employed persons, approximately:

85 males, 70 females were professional, technical, etc. workers

50 " , 9 " " managers, officials, proprietors

66 " , 153 " " clerical, etc.

43 " , 24 " " sales, etc.

105 " , 6 " " craftsmen, foremen

102 " , 62 " " operatives

2 " , 34 " " private household workers

48 " , 41 " " service workers, except private workers

37 " , 1 " " laborers, except mine

33 " , 29 " occupations not reported

Ranked by size the largest occupational classes for males were respectively:

1) Craftsmen, etc. 2) Operatives, etc. 3) Professional, etc. 4) Clerical, etc.
5) Managerial, etc. 6) Service Workers, etc. 7) Sales, etc. 8) Laborers.
9) Private Household Workers.

Ranked by size the largest occupational classes for females were respectively:

1) Clerical, etc. 2) Professional, etc. 3) Operatives, etc. 4) Service Workers, etc.
5) Private Household Workers, etc. 6) Sales, etc. 7) Managerial, etc.
8) Craftsmen, etc. 9) Laborers.

These occupations provide incomes for families that are higher than the median city incomes (I-1- \$6,839- Philadelphia- \$ 5,782), and a little higher for families and unrelated individuals (I-1- \$5,059- Philadelphia- \$4,789).

Graph XVIII- Total Employed

22,829 persons 14 years old and over were employed.

Per 1000 persons, 783 were employed in private enterprises; 148 were in some form of federal or civic government employment; 65 were self-employed; 4 were unpaid family workers.

Graph XIX Mode Of Travel To And From Work

The travel pattern to and from work, including persons in the armed services

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graph XIX- continued

was reported. Per 1000 persons approximately:

402	travelled in private cars or auto pools
67	" by railroad
75	" " subway or elevated
249	" " bus or street car
112	walked to work
10	used other means
31	worked at home
54	did not report what means they used

Graph XX- Geographical Transportation Pattern

Per 1000 persons employed in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area, approximately:

936	worked in Philadelphia
4	" " Bucks County
3	" " Chester County
10	" " Delaware County
47	" " Montgomery County

1719 or 7.7% of the total employed worked outside the Five-County Area in New Jersey, Delaware, or elsewhere.

Graph XXI- Detailed Breakdown By Occupations

Graph XXI presents in some detail the occupations in which the employed population of I-1 is engaged. The approximate number per 1000 engaged in any one of the occupations listed may be projected by adopting the following system. For example, manufacturing stands in the Graph at 30.9%. Per 1000 this means 309 persons are engaged in manufacturing, or per 100- 31 persons. The remaining occupations may be so interpreted.

Graph XXII- Housing Units, Tenure, Color, Vacancy Status

19,515 dwelling units were reported in I-1. Per 1000 dwelling units, approximately:

443	were owner occupied
318	" white owner occupied
125	" non-white " "
497	" renter occupied
415	" white renter occupied
82	" non-white " "
40	" available- vacant
6	" for sale only
34	" for rent
19	" other- vacant

Graph XXIII- Condition And Plumbing Of Housing

17,808 dwelling units were accounted for. Per 1000 units, approximately:

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graph XXIII- continued

912 the condition and plumbing was sound
893 had all plumbing facilities
2 lacked only hot water "
17 lacked other facilities
73 were deteriorating
68 " " but had all facilities
1 was " " lacked only hot water
4 were " and " other facilities
14 " dilapidated

Graph XXIV- Year Structure Built

Per 1000 dwelling units, approximately:

83 were built between 1950-March 1960
39 " " " 1940-1949
877 " " 1939 or earlier

Graph XXV- Basements

98.7% of the dwellings had basements
9 units were erected on concrete slabs
5 units were built in other ways, on posts, poles, with crawl space.

Graph XXVI- Heating Equipment

72.6% (14,173) dwellings had steam or hot water
25.7% (5,016) " " warm air furnaces
.6% (123) " " built-in heating units in floors, walls, or ceilings, etc.
.9% (170) " used other means with flues- kerosene, gas, fire places, etc.
.1% (16) " used flue-less heating units- electricity, etc.
.1% (16) " no heating units.

Graph XXVII- All Occupied Units- Persons per Room

Per 1000 dwellings, approximately:

265 were occupied by 1 person
312 " " " 2 persons
163 " " " 3 "
108 " " " 4 "
71 " " " 5 "
81 " " " 6 or more persons

The median occupancy was 2.1 persons for owner occupied units, 1.8 persons for renter occupied units.

Graph XXVIII- Persons per Room

Per 1000 dwellings there were approximately:

578 homes in which 0.50 or less persons lived per room
226 " " " 0.51-0.75 " " " "
150 " " " 0.76-1.00 " " " "
46 " " " 1.01 or more " " " "

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Graph XXIX- All Occupied Units Year Moved Into

Per 1000 families, approximately:

267	families moved into their homes between	1958-March 1960
248	" " " " " "	1954-1957
317	" " " " " "	1940-1953
167	" " " " " "	1939 or earlier

About 484 families per 1000 had lived in the area 10 or more years, the rest a lesser time.

Graph XXX- Value Of Owner Occupied Homes

7636 owner occupied homes form the base of this report. Per 1000 homes, approximately:

65	were valued under \$5,000
638	" " between \$5,000-\$9,999
243	" " " \$10,000-\$14,999
29	" " " \$15,000-\$19,999
9	" " " \$20,000-\$24,999
16	" " " \$25,000 or more

The median value was \$10,209

Graph XXXI- Gross Rent

Gross rent included cash monthly rent and all extra utilities paid by the renter.

Per 1000 renters, approximately:

0	paid less than \$20 rent per month
24	" \$20-\$39 " "
218	" \$40-\$59 " "
327	" \$60-\$79 " "
192	" \$80-\$99 " "
170	" \$100-\$149 " "
43	" \$150-or more " "
28	No cash rent " "

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

Summary

Sub-Section I-1 lost approximately 4700 population in the last census decade. It lost 12,500 whites, gained 7500 Negroes in the same decade. The total loss amounted to 8.3%, the white loss to 25.4%, the Negro gain to 104.9%. Further, the ratio of white population 1950 and 1960 dropped from 87.1% to 70.9%; of Negro population increased from 12.8% to 28.5%. The Negro population continued growth since 1960.

Almost 14,000 people in Sub-Section I-1 were of foreign stock. They amounted to almost 27% of the Section's population. Of the foreign stock, 31% were born abroad, 79% were U.S.A. born. Church potentials seem to be about equally balanced between Protestants and Roman Catholics, with Orthodox and Jewish groups next in order respectively.

The Negro influx, native Americans, is tilting faith predominance towards Protestants.

Sub-Section I-1 is predominantly a family community. It contains, however, a substantial core of primary individuals, of persons unrelated to the households in which they live. The latter constitute 10.5% of the total population. Inmates of institutions constitute 1.0% of the Sub-Section's population.

More than 96% of the married couples maintained their own households. 27% had children of their own under 6 years of age. 46% had children under 18 years. 45% of the husbands were under 45 years of age.

Households averaged 2.63 persons.

Of all persons 5-34 years of age, 51.0% were enrolled in Public Schools, 38.4% in Private and Parochial Schools, ranging from Kindergarten through High School. 10.6% were enrolled in College courses.

The median school years completed by persons, 25 years old and over, was 11.2. Approximately 33% had schooling ranging from 1-8 years (Elementary School); 44% from 1-4 years of High School; and 21% some College training.

Annual mobility averaged 8%.

About 57% lived in the same house in 1960 as 1955. 32% had lived in Philadelphia 10% elsewhere in the S.M.S.A., and 7% somewhere outside the S.M.S.A.

The median income for a family was \$6839, for families and unrelated individuals \$5059.

The largest family class had incomes ranging- \$5000-\$5999. The next four income classes ranged respectively- \$10,000-\$14,999, then \$6000-\$6999, \$4000-\$4999, and \$3000-\$3999.

35% of the families had incomes under \$5000 annually. 24% reported incomes under \$4000. The U.S. Bureau Of Labor Statistics has set a standard of \$4000 for a family of 4 as essential to minimal levels required for health, housing, food and education. In an affluent society, less verges poverty.

There was an excess of 106 females over males per 1000. The excess was found mostly in the age classes 40 years and over.

The marital status of persons, 14 years of age and over, showed that more females were married, separated, widowed and divorced, than males. The ratios for females were substantially larger than for males. The single ratios were equal.

Sub-Section I-1- Philadelphia

The Age Pyramid for the white population was shaped more like a square than a pyramid. It tended to be topheavy in the age classes above 35, especially for females. The white population was heavily adult.

The Age Pyramid for the Negro population had a broad base for the infant and childrens ages. It tapered off gradually toward the upper age classes.

The median ages for the whole population was: Male 37.6- Female 44.2. For the white population: Male 41.3- Female 45.4. For the non-White population: Male 24.3- Female 26.6.

Males constituted one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$), females one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the labor force. Half of the women in the labor force were married. 2% had children under 6 years of age.

The largest six male occupational classes were: 1) Craftsmen. 2) Operatives. 3) Professional. 4) Clerical. 5) Managerial. 6) Service.

The largest six female occupational classes were: 1) Clerical. 2) Professional. 3) Operatives. 4) Service. 5) Private household workers. 6) Sales.

These occupations provided modest livings.

78% of the labor force was employed in private enterprises; 15% in some form of local, state, or federal government work; and 7% was self-employed.

40% of the workers travelled to and from work via auto pools, or private cars. 39% used public transportation. 15% walked to work, used some other means, or worked at home.

94% were employed persons in Philadelphia, 5% in Montgomery and Bucks Counties, and 1% in Delaware & Chester Counties.

Home ownership was not high. 44% were owner occupied, 50% were renter occupied. 13% were occupied by non-white owners, 8% by non-white renters. The remaining dwelling units were kept off the market for repairs, investment, dilapidation, etc.

91% of the homes were in sound condition with full plumbing facilities.

88% of the dwellings were built in 1939 or earlier.

The median occupancy was 2.1 person for owner occupied, and 1.8 persons for renter occupied dwelling units.

Almost 50% of the families had lived in the I-1 Area 10 years or more.

The median value per dwelling unit was \$10,209.

% Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960 %

Graph I

70.9 White	Non-White 28.5
------------	----------------

% %

Graph II

26.6% Foreign Stock	Native Born 73.7
---------------------	------------------

% %

Graph III

31.4% Foreign Born	Native, Foreign or Mixed Parentage 68.6
--------------------	---

%

Graph IV

17.0	United Kingdom
16.4	Ireland
1.3	Norway
.7	Sweden
12.2	Germany
5.3	Poland
1.3	Czechoslovakia
2.9	Austria
1.5	Hungary
8.8	U.S.S.R
19.6	Italy
2.3	Canada
-	Mexico
11.5	All Other, Not Reported

%

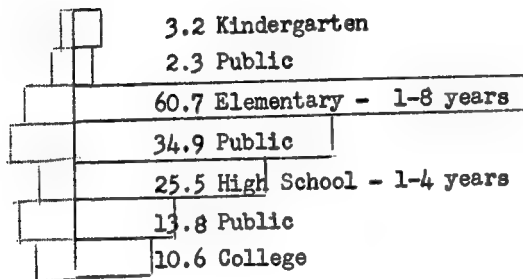
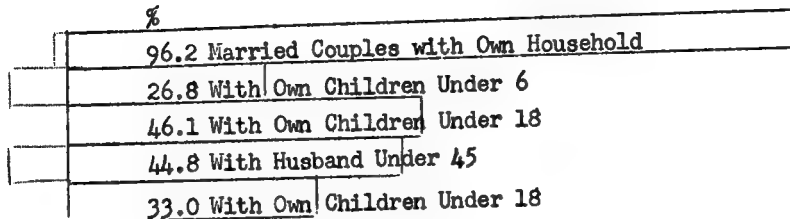
%

Graph V

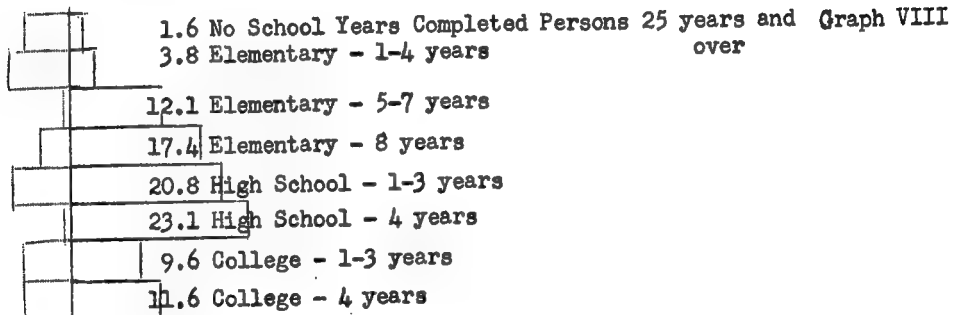
97.6	Population in Households
35.6	Head of Household
25.0	Head of Primary Family
10.5	Primary Individual
19.8	Wife of Head
22.7	Child under 18 of Head
16.4	Other Relative of Head
3.2	Non-Relative of Head
2.3	Population in Group Quarters
1.0	Inmate of Institution
1.3	Other

Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

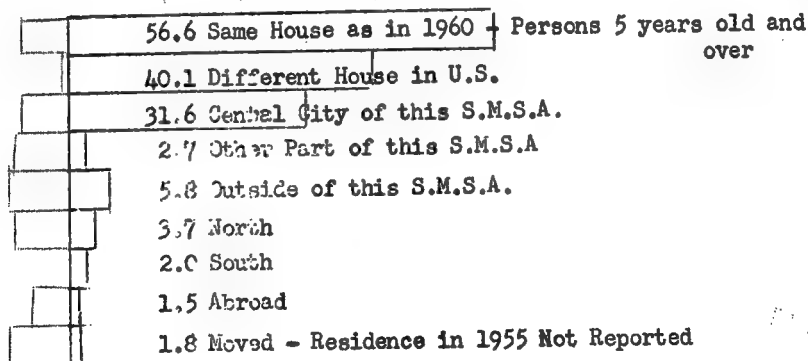
Graph VI



Graph VII

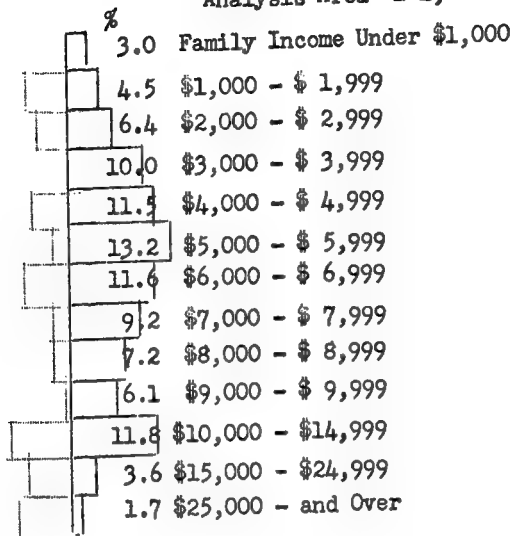


Graph IX



Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

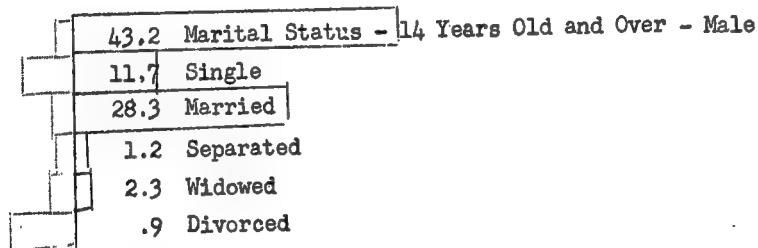
Graph X



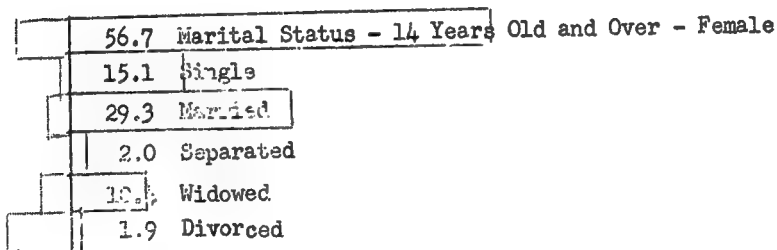
Graph XI



Graph XII-a



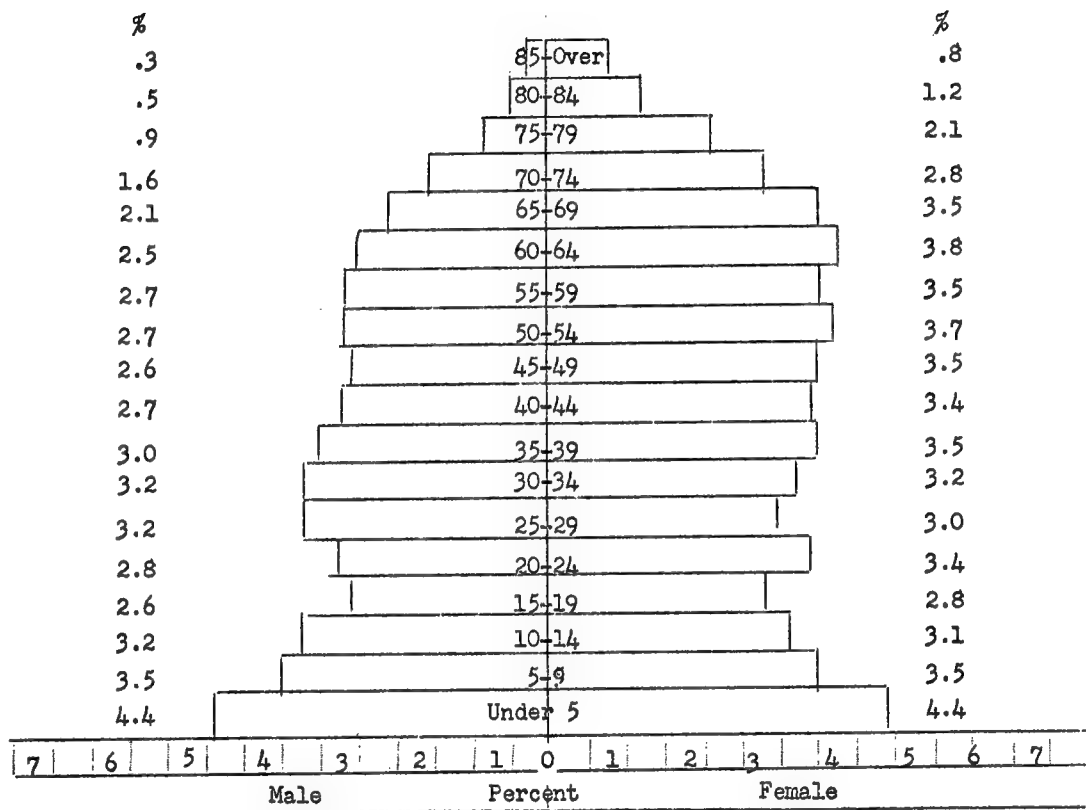
Graph XII-b



Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

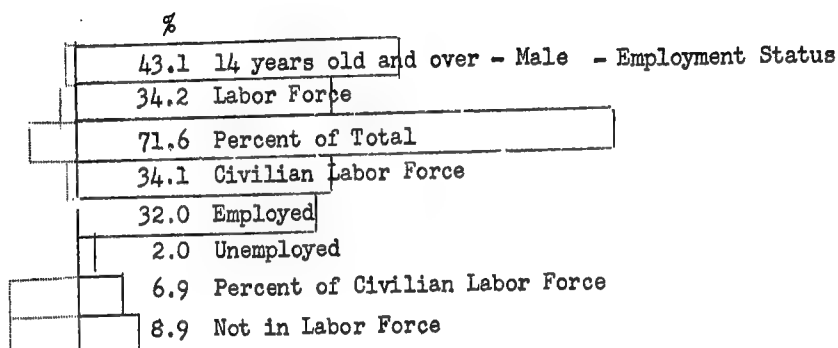
Graph XIII

Population by Sex and Age

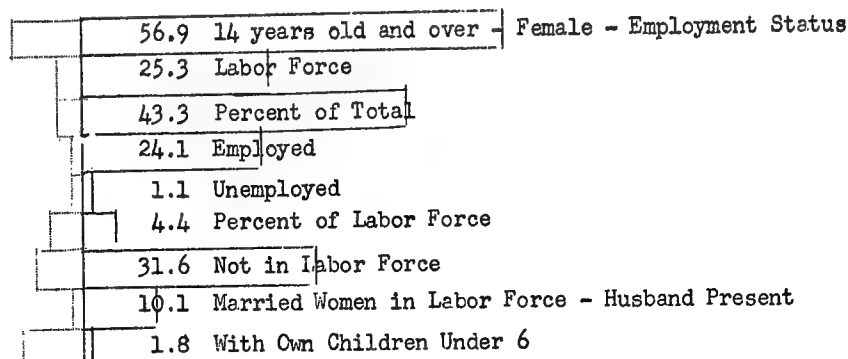


Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

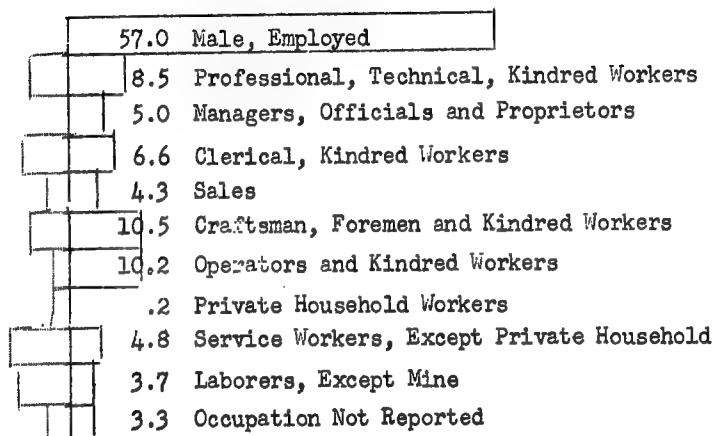
Graph XIV



Graph XV

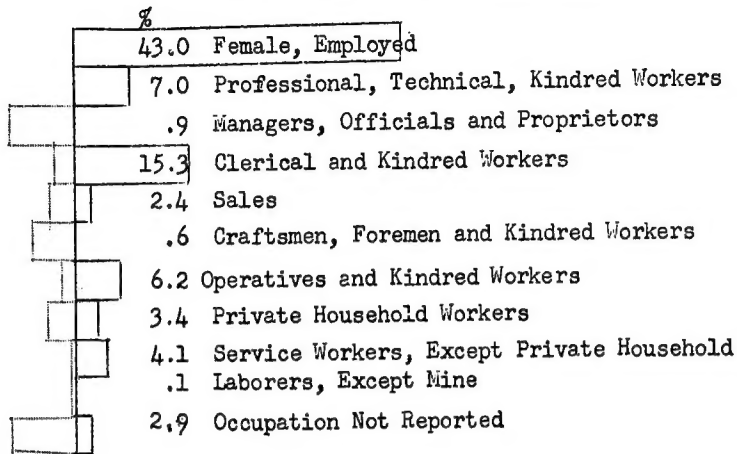


Graph XVI

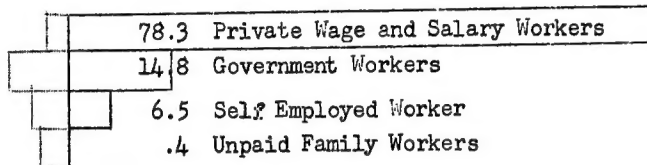


Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

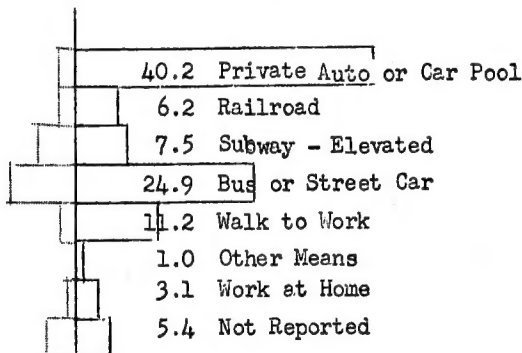
Graph XVII



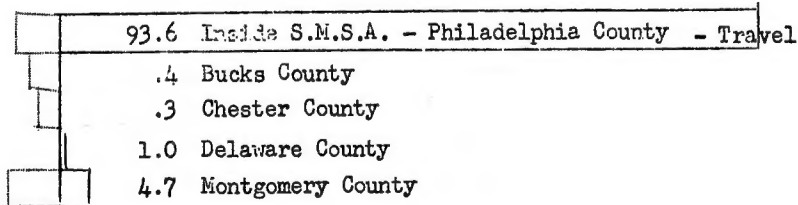
Graph XVIII



Graph XIX

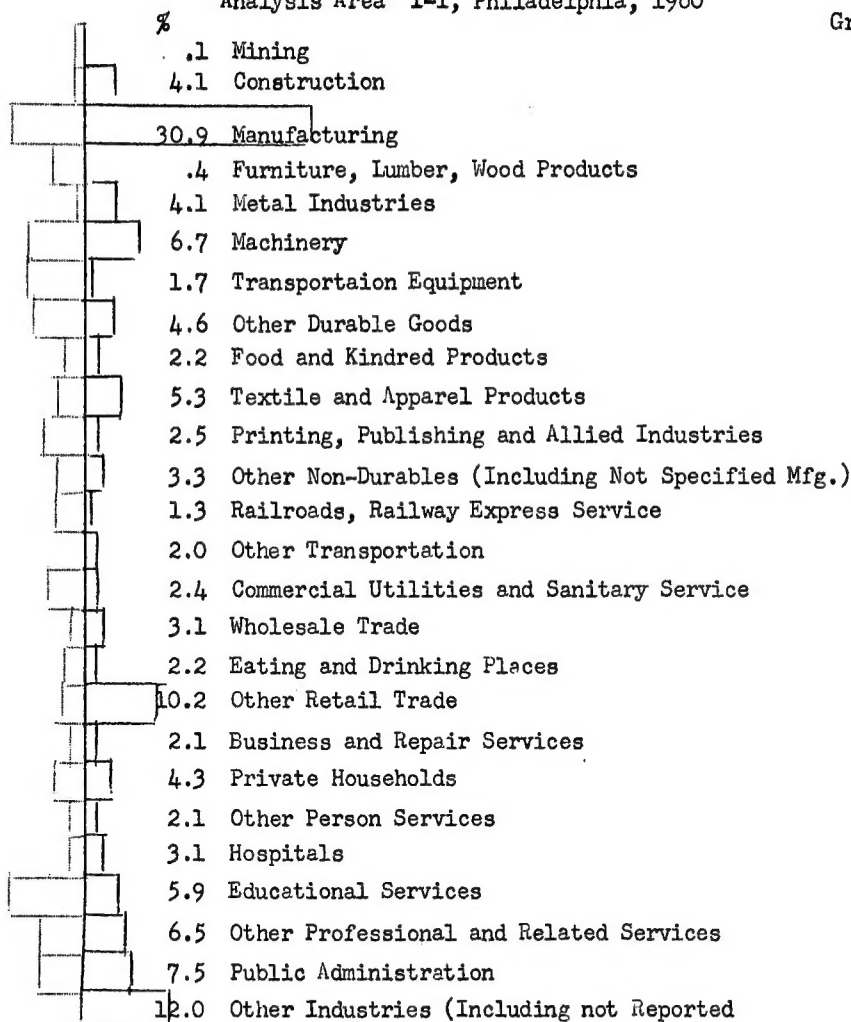


Graph XX

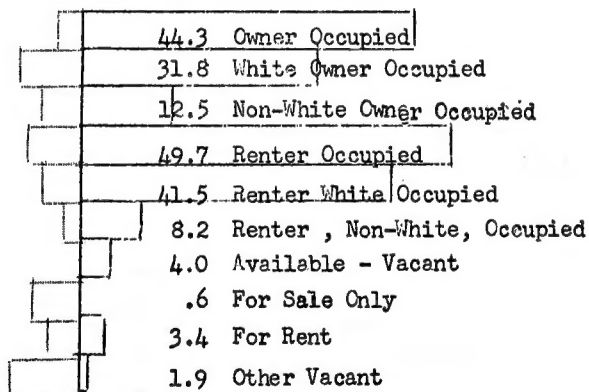


Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia, 1960

Graph XXI

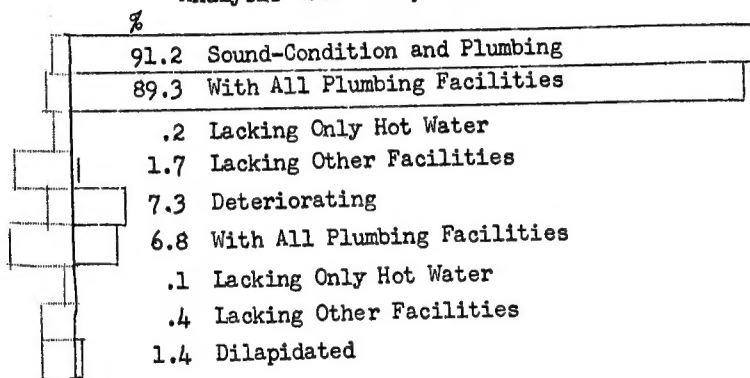


Graph XXII

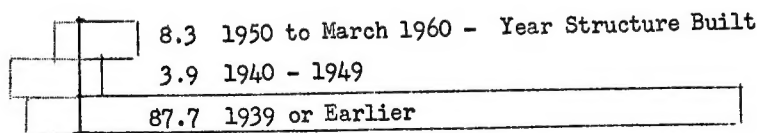


Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

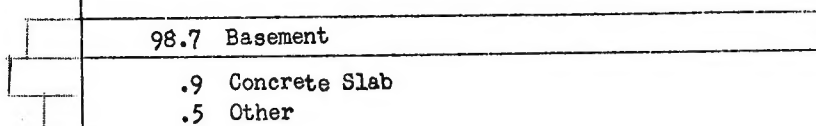
Graph XXIII



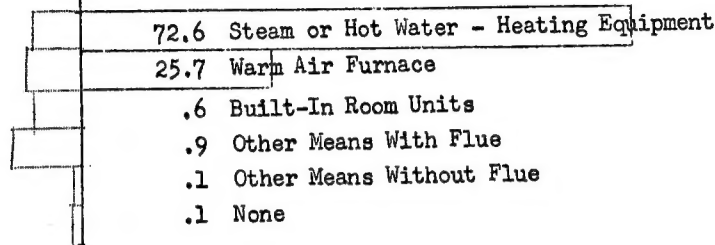
Graph XXIV



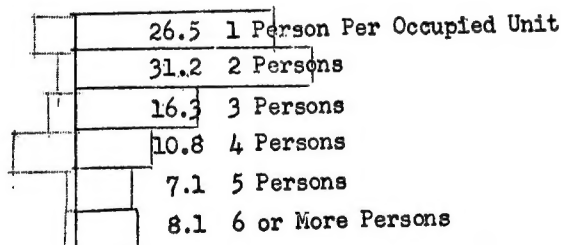
Graph XXV



Graph XXVI



Graph XXVII



Analysis Area I-1, Philadelphia - 1960

Graph XXVIII

%		
57.8	0.50 or Less	Persons Per Room
22.6	0.51 to 0.75	
15.0	0.76 to 1.00	
4.6	1.01 or More	

Graph XXIX

26.7	1958 to March 1960	Occupant Moved Into Unit
24.8	1954 to 1957	
31.7	1940 to 1953	
16.7	1939 or Earlier	

Graph XXX

6.5	Less than \$5,000 Value	Owner Occupied
63.8	\$5,000 - \$9,900	
24.3	\$10,000 - \$14,900	
2.9	\$15,000 - \$19,900	
.9	\$20,000 - \$24,900	
1.6	\$25,000 - Or More	

Graph XXXI

0.0	Gross Rent - Renter Occupied - Less than \$20.	
2.4	\$20 - \$39	
21.8	\$40 - \$59	
32.7	\$60 - \$79	
19.2	\$80 - \$99	
17.0	\$100 - \$149	
4.3	\$150 or More	
2.8	No Cash Rent	